Vol. 2d. THE No. 557.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, MAY 6th, 1797.

Choppers and Grubbers

wanted in Beaver creek settlement, to make Sixty Thousand Rails, and to grub fifty acres or more of land, and to clear the same fit for the plow, for which generous prices will be given in Cash or Goods, at the option of the workmen; half a dollar per hundred will be given for the Rails, and from three to six dollars per acre for grubbing and clearing, according to the labour necessary in clearing; and the workmen will be supplied with good provisions, or the prices will be increased if they prefer supplying themselves with provisions. Also Ten or more smart active Axemen, with their own axes, are wanted to cut timber, open roads, and other farmers work, to whom Ten Dollars per month will be given for this season, and the ensuing summer, and supplied with good provisions. Any persons chusing to engage on these terms may apply to SAMUEL MENOUGH, at his tavern at Brady's run, two miles above the mouth of Big Beaver, or to the subscriber at his Mills at the forks of Little Beaver.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

April 26, 1797. 2m

Donation Lands for Sale.

First District,	No. 91,	200 acres
	182,	200
Fifth	90,	250
Seventh	1332,	200
Eighth	1682,	200
	1566,	200

Also, Out Lots No. 238, 261, 274, each containing ten acres, in the Reserved Tract on the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh. Apply to THOMAS COLLINS, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

April 27, 1797.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the one fourth part of Lot No. 284, marked and numbered in the plan of the town of Pittsburgh, being 40 feet in front on Wood street, and 60 feet back to Lot No. 283. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Stoops and to be sold by me

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

April 21, 1797.

A Caution.

JAMES SAMPLE, Esq. sheriff of Allegheny county, having advertised the fourth part of Lot No. 284 in Pittsburgh, for public sale on the 9th of May next, taken in execution as the property of Samuel Stoops, the public are hereby informed, that the said Lot is not the property of Samuel Stoops, and is not subject to the payment of any of his debts, the said Stoops having legally conveyed, and delivered possession of the same to me previous to any judgments being obtained against him, to wit. by deed of bargain and sale dated and executed the 12th December, 1795.

JOSEPH ENGLEMAN.

Pittsburgh, April 25, 1797.

FOR SALE.

THE Mill and Farm formerly owned by Reed and Forde, situated on the south fork of Ten Mile creek, about 12 miles from Redstone Old Fort, and two miles from the Monongahela. The Farm contains 106 acres about 30 acres cleared, 14 of which is meadow of the first quality, and much more may be made. The Mill is in tolerable repair, with bolting cloths, and everything compleat for merchant work. There is on the premises a neat Frame Store House. The situation for collecting grain and the sale of goods is equal, if not superior to any in the western country. The purchaser will be allowed a credit for part of the purchase money. For further particulars apply to Messrs. A. & J. Barker, Pittsburgh, who are duly authorized to make sale of the same.

KISSAM & SMITH.

April, 1797.

Lands for Sale and Settlement.

WHEREAS the Pennsylvania Population Company, have purchased, of the State of Pennsylvania, several large and valuable Tracts of Land, lying in the triangle of Presqu'isle, on Lake Erie, and on the waters of Beaver creek, French creek, and Allegheny river, and having had the said tracts surveyed and divided into 500 acre lots, do now offer PARTS of them to the public for sale on the most reasonable terms and payments. The Company having deputed and appointed Judah Colt, Esq. also one of the members of their board of managers, their agent in general, and also with exclusive powers to dispose of a large tract of land to settlers; and having appointed Thomas Reese, William Power, and Ennion Williams, Esqrs. their agents for disposing of the other PARTS of the Company's land, agreeably to such directions as they may receive.

The said Colt will reside at Presqu'isle on Lake Erie, the said Reese at Presqu'isle, the said Power at Cussewago creek, and said Williams at the forks of Little Beaver creek, where they will keep their respective offices for the Company's lands, in which great encouragement will be given to actual settlers and families, who come to reside in the country. Individuals or companies applying at their offices, respectively, may be informed of those terms, where attendance will be given, maps of the Company's land exhibited, particular tracts shewn, and all due attention paid to applicants. Encouragement will be given to useful mechanicks who first apply.

Roads will be opened and mills erected. Stores of provisions, implements, &c. are laid in to be sold on reasonable terms to persons settling on the lands, which the Company have to dispose of.

The lands are good, the soil rich, the climate healthy, and they possess many advantages from water communication.

For further particulars, those who are inclined to treat for any part of the same, are referred to the agents aforesaid.

JOHN NICHOLSON, President,
JOHN FIELD,
THEO. CAZENOVE, } Managers.
WALTER STEWART,

WHEREAS some person or persons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the subscriber, lying west and adjoining the town of M'Intosh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To punish such transgressors, and prevent similar abuses in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each person so offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Washington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

Grammar School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he designs, provided he receives sufficient encouragement, to open a Grammar School at his own house, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, and State of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages shall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Composition and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighbourhood, and at a reasonable rate.—The price of tuition, which will be reasonable, may be known by application to the subscriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, two miles from Pittsburgh, a dark bay Horse, with a bald face, the ends of his ears cut, four white feet, shod round, long tail and mane, branded on his near shoulder D some saddle marks, between 14 and 15 hands high. Whoever takes up said Horse, and delivers him to the subscriber or to Ephraim Jones, at the Lower Ferry opposite Pittsburgh, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JAMES KERNS.

April 20, 1797.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he keeps Thomas Stokely's Office for the Fourth District, north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conawango creek, including the waters of Big Beaver, at the house of John Wolf, in Beaver town, where he has a great number of drafts of Donation Lands, which may be seen on application, and will do any business in the line of a surveyor on the shortest notice.

JOSEPH HEMPHILL.

April 15, 1797.

MERELY *from a desire to preserve the beautiful neck of my Morganza Colt, A, have formerly resisted the solicitations of several gentlemen to suffer him to cover their mares the ensuing season, at any price; but on other repeated solicitations, having consented to his serving a few more than my own stock, at Twenty Dollars for each, I think it proper to give notice to the gentlemen who first made application; and that their mares shall have the preference in point of time, if sent to him late in next month, or early in June; until when, A will not be suffered to cover any, except such as shall be destined for Kentucky, &c. He will then be two years old; and now measures 15 hands in height. He is a silver bay, beautifully marked. A book shall be kept by the groom, from which gentlemen may at any time obtain certificates of the dates when their mares were covered, by this justly admired colt, and of his pedigree, which is of the first blood. As A will not be suffered to cover more than one mare on the same day, good pasturage shall be reserved for those sent to him, at 3/9 per week.*

It is probable that the seraglio of this noble animal will be crouded next year; and more especially when it is known that he will be removed back to Prospect, in New-Jersey, the year following: I therefore now make known, that he shall not, then, favour more than one mare each day, during that season; and that the first applicants, by letter or otherwise, shall have the preference in point of time.

GEORGE MORGAN.

Morganza, April 20, 1797.

BOLD HUNTER,

Of the great English Coach or Dray breed, covers mares at Morganza this season at Four Dollars each. He has not his superior in this country for the above purposes. He is 16 hands high, and a coal black, with a handsome blaze.

All persons having any demands against the subscriber, are requested to bring forward their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to him, are hereby informed, that unless they make payment on or before the first day of May next, their accounts will be put in suit without distinction.

RODERICK M'KINNY.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1797.

Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th of March last, an apprentice boy named Robert All, about 11 years of age, dark coloured hair, and a remarkable down look, had on a round-about jacket and overalls. Whoever takes up said boy and delivers him to me in M'Kee's Port, shall have the above reward paid by

JAMES COLHOON, jun.

April 1, 1797.

BLANKS

Apprentices Indentures, Justices Executions &c. for sale at the Printing office Pittsburgh.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Sunday night the 2d April, from Mingo creek, a bay Horse, about 14 hands high, 16 years old, blind in his off eye, one of his hind feet white, branded with a stirrup iron on his left shoulder, and has some saddle marks. Also a Mare Colt about 14 hands high, 2 years old, dark bay, branded with a stirrup iron on the left shoulder, black mane and tail, the hair of the tail cut partly round. If stolen, the thief brought to justice, and the horses secured so that the owner may get them again, the above reward will be paid, or Eight Dollars and reasonable charges if delivered to the subscriber on Peters creek, Washington county.

JOHN BLACK.

April 20, 1797.

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, January [illegible] 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

(Continued from our last.)

THE 12 and 13 articles authorized either party that is at war, to stop the neutral merchant vessels of the other destined to the ports of an enemy, upon just grounds of suspicion, concerning the voyage or the lading. If on examining the ship's papers it appears there are any contraband goods on board "configned for a port under the obedience of his enemies," she may be carried into port, and the contraband articles may, by regular proceedings in the admiralty, be confiscated; "saving always as well the ship itself as any other goods found therein, which by this treaty are to be esteemed free: neither may they be detained on pretence of their being as it were infected by the prohibited goods, much less shall they be confiscated as lawful prize."—It further provides, that if the master of the neutral ship shall be willing to deliver the contraband goods to the captor, and the latter receives them, then is the neutral ship to be forthwith discharged and allowed freely to prosecute her voyage. The 23d article goes further—if the neutral ship shall have on board the *enemies* of the other "they are not to be taken out unless they are *soldiers in actual service.*"

These articles are so explicit, it may seem strange that a doubt should arise concerning them; I presume no doubt did arise: for Mr. Adet overlooked these provisions of the treaty; demanded that the government should stop the exportation of horses by the British, upon the principle that it was a neutral duty required by the laws of nations. An answer was given to his demands, in which the regulations of our treaty with France were particularly bro't into view, as well as the rules of the law of nations. Mr. Adet, however, after some time renewed his claims; but again kept the treaty out of sight. An answer was given to these renewed claims; and we heard no more of the subject until the French privateers began to capture American vessels which had *horses* on board. You will find among the documents on this subject the copy of a "decree of the citizen Victor Hughes and Lebas, the special agents of the Executive Directory in the Windward Islands, condemning an American *vessel* and her *entire cargo*, for having a small number of *horses* on board—not bound to their *enemies*, but to a neutral port, And the special agents ground their decree on the advice they received from mr. Adet, under the date of the 4th Messidor, being July 2, 1796.—This vessel and cargo were thus condemned without the sight of a single paper belonging to her—the master had them in his pocket, and would have brought them home, but for the recollection of the interpreter, some hours after the sentence of condemnation had been passed. These citizens exercise indeed a very brief authority. The process in the case of a second American vessel, which to complete her lading had taken on board nineteen horses, but which was also bound to a neutral port, was in this form. The captain having come before one of the agents, he without any previous examination or

ding, addreſſing himſelf to the captain, pronounced ſentence in theſe words—"I have confiſcated your veſſel & cargo"—cloſing the ſentence with opprobrious language.

Mr. Adet, on the 18th of May laſt received his predeceſſor's claim of right by treaty to ſell their prizes in our ports. This occaſioned the correſpondence on this ſubject which you will find among the documents collected on this occaſion. He contents himſelf, however, with conſidering it a right granted not poſitively, but by *implication*. This is, becauſe the treaty *forbids* the *cruzies of France* to *ſell* their prizes in our ports—therefore it grants to *her* a right of ſelling her prizes. As if my friend's denial of a favour to my enemy, was in fact a grant of the ſame favour to *me*.—The ſimple ſtatement of the ground of the claim would ſeem ſufficient to ſhew that the treaty will not ſupport it. That ſales of French prizes have been at all permitted, has been owing to the indulgence of the government. This indulgence was continued until it interfered with a new poſitive obligation—an obligation preciſely the ſame that France herſelf contracted eight years ſubſequent to her treaty with us, and with the ſame power. This obligation is found in the 24th article of our treaty and the 17th of the French treaty, with Great Britain. Thus France and the United States alike engaged to permit no enemy of Great Britain to arm privateers in their ports, or to sell their prizes there, or in any manner to exchange them. Conſequently had France remained at peace, and we engaged in a war with Great Britain, our privateers would not be permitted to ſell their prizes in French ports. And by the maritime law of France [41] prizes, except they are taken from her enemies, can ſtay in her ports more than 24 hours, unleſs compelled by tempeſt to remain longer; and ſales of ſuch prizes are forbidden under ſevere penalties. But notwithſtanding the certainty of our right to forbid the ſales of prizes in our ports, and notwithſtanding the expreſs legal command of the Chief Juſtice of the United States holding a Circuit Court in South Carolina in May laſt prohibiting the ſale of a particular prize (the Britiſh ſhip Amity) at Charleſton—the French agent ſold the prize veſſel and the latter received the formal ſanction of the French Conſul. Yet even this affair has been made a ſubject of complaint by mr. Adet, becauſe the collector of that port refuſed a clearance to the prize veſſel thus ſold in defiance of the authority of the United States—and becauſe he alſo delayed, until, in a new caſe, he ſhould get advice, to permit the exportation of the cargo of the prize ſhip which on a ſurvey had been reported to be irreparable.

Indeed the French Miniſter has diſcovered an aptitude to complain. I may cite as inſtances his letters of the 9th of January and 2d March, 1796; the former becauſe the colors of France which he had preſented to the United States were not permanently fixed & diſplayed before Congreſs—the latter, becauſe ſome printers of almanacs or other periodical publications in the United States in arranging the names of the foreign Miniſters and Agents reſident among us, had placed thoſe of Great Britain before thoſe of France and Spain. Mr. Adet deſired my declaration in writing that the government of the U. States had no concern in printing the works in which the agents of the French Republic were regiſtered after thoſe of Great Britain, and that the works themſelves might be ſuppreſſed. I gave him my anſwer in writing with my conſent to his publiſhing it in the newſpapers, agreeably to his requeſt. The anſwer ſtates that in matters of this kind the government did not and could not interfere. With regard to the colours, I muſt obſerve, that in what concerns our foreign relations, the Preſident being the ſole repreſentative of the people of the United States, they were properly preſented to him. He received them with all poſſible reſpect, and directed them to be depoſited with our national archives, that both might be preſerved with equal care.

It remains to notice a ſummary of complaints exhibited by M. De la Croix, the French Miniſter for foreign affairs to Mr. Monroe, our Miniſter at Paris, under the date of March 9th, 1796, to which the latter returned an anſwer, under the date of March 15th. Theſe were incloſed in mr. Monroe's letter of the 2d of May, and received at the department of ſtate on the 19th of July. Copies of both papers and an extract of ſo much of his letter as relates to this ſubject are among the documents now collected.

Firſt complaint——The inexecution of Treaties. 1ſt. The Courts of juſtice have taken and ſtill take cognizance of prizes brought by French privateers into the ports of the United States.

2d. Engliſh ſhips of war have been admitted into theſe ports, even in caſes prohibited by the 17th article of the treaty; that is, when they have made prizes on the French Republic or its citizens—and have alſo conducted thither their prizes.

3d. The Conſular convention has in two points become illuſory. 1ſt For want of giving to the Conſuls the means of having their deciſions executed in all diſputes between Frenchmen, of which the Conſuls have the excluſive cognizance—and, becauſe the judges charged with iſſuing warrants for apprehending French mariners who deſert, require the original roll of the crew to be firſt produced. 4th. The arreſt of the Corvette La Cæſius and her Captain.

Second complaint. "The ſingularity of the outrage committed on the Republic in the perſon of its Miniſter, the Citizen Fauchet, by the Engliſh ſhip Africa, in concert with the Vice Conſul of that nation, within the waters of the U. States.

Third complaint—The Treaty concluded in Nov. 1794, between the U. States and Great Britain.

Excepting the ſecond complaint, relative to the attempt of the Engliſh ſhip Africa to ſeize Mr. Fauchet and his papers: and the third article under the firſt complaint relative to the conſular convention, all the charges in this ſummary have been already examined, and we think proper to be unfounded.

As to the conſular convention, many inconveniences would attend the giving to the conſuls a juriſdiction to the extent contended for on the part of the French republic, to be exerciſed by French conſuls in the United States, and conſequently by American conſuls in France. The inconveniences are manifeſtly ſo great as to require very explicit language in the convention of the two nations on this ſubject, to authoriſe the concluſion that ſuch an enlarged juriſdiction was intended. It would be to erect in foreign countries complete courts of juſtice, with effectual proceſs to compel the appearance of parties and witneſſes, and to execute their deciſions. And as the tranſactions in commerce and navigation could not in the nature of things be confined to foreigners alone, the citizens of the country muſt often be neceſſary witneſſes to thoſe tranſactions, and of courſe rendered amenable to this foreign juriſdiction in their own country; whereas the juriſdiction demanded is only of French conſuls over French citizens in the United States, and reciprocally of American conſuls over the citizens of the United States in France. From theſe conſiderations a preſumption would ariſe, that the juriſdiction contemplated in the conſular convention was to be merely *voluntary*, but at the ſame time *excluſive of the courts of the country*.—An examination of the convention we believe will ſupport this and no other conſtruction. The 12th article provides that all differences and ſuits between Frenchmen in the United States, and between citizens of the United States in France, and particularly all diſputes between ſeamen and their captains, and between captains of different veſſels of their nation ſhall be determined by the reſpective conſuls, either by a *reference to arbitrators*, or by a ſummary judgment and *without coſts*. "No officer of the country, civil or military, ſhall interfere therein, or take any part whatever in the matter."—This laſt clauſe alone would ſeem ſufficient to repel the claim we are conſidering.—Sheriffs, marſhals, and their deputies cannot aid in the execution of conſular deciſions, becauſe they are "officers of the country," expreſsly forbidden to "take any part in the matter." But was it meant that the laws ſhould give conſuls the power to appoint ſuch executive officers of their own nation? We find no ſuch thing in the convention.—On the contrary in the caſe of deſerters from veſſels mentioned in the 9th article, whom the conſuls are authoriſed to cauſe to be arreſted, they are expreſsly directed to apply in writing to the "courts, judges, and officers competent" to make the arreſts: meaning the courts, judges and officers of the country where the conſuls reſide. Beſides, if power could be given to conſuls to appoint officers to execute their deciſions, theſe officers muſt of courſe have their fees of compenſation to be paid by one or other of the parties: but the 12th article declares that the conſular judgments ſhall be "without coſts." To theſe obſervations I ſubjoin the deliberate opinions of two reſpectable lawyers, Mr. Harriſon, of New York, and Mr. Bradford, the late attorney general of the United States. "I have conſidered the 12th article of the convention between his late moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and the United States of America, and alſo the act of Congreſs concerning the conſuls and vice conſuls, as far as it preſcribes the duty of marſhals of the United States, and it is my opinion that the marſhals are not bound by law to execute any ſentence of a French conſul, ariſing under the ſaid article.

RICHARD HARRISON, Attorney United States, for the New York Diſtrict.

New York, 6th March, 1794."

"I have conſidered the convention and act above referred to, and I perfectly coincide in the opinion given by the attorney of the United States for the diſtrict of New York.

WILLIAM BRADFORD.

Philadelphia, 14th March, 1794."

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 7.

IT does not appear that a new armiſtice had been granted the Pope, as was reported.

There are no further accounts of the progreſs of the French on the ſide of Tyrol—this leads us the more to believe the German ſtatements, that the Auſtrians are again

[illegible] important commu[illegible] has brought Gener[illegible] of Bavaria.

On Saturday night[illegible] Dutch and Bruſſels [illegible] —they ſpeak much of diſ[illegible] land, and different parts of the Netherlands.

In accounts from Bruſſels it is aſſerted, that the opening of the approaching campaign, on the part of the Auſtrians, it will be in conjunction with a conſiderable Britiſh fleet, and a large body of forces, moſtly intended againſt Zealand to act with the numerous malcontents in that quarter, by which a diviſion will be formed in favour of the Auſtrians that are to proceed from the Rhine.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, of Llangan, a very reſpectable diſſenting miniſter, was preaching to a crouded congregation in the town of Carmarthen, at the moment when the firſt intelligence of an invaſion arrived. With the greateſt preſence of mind, he exhorted his audience for the love of God to be firm, to avoid turning their backs on the enemy, aſſuring them on theſe terms, of divine protection; finally, he offered to accompany them in perſon! Words cannot expreſs the effect produced on the minds of his hearers; the propoſitions was accepted; and after poſſeſſing themſelves of whatever arms lay within reach, they augmented the great body actuated by the ſame ſpirit ſtirring occaſion.

The Santiſſima Trinidada, a Spaniſh ſhip of 130 guns, and on board of which the flag of the Spaniſh commander in chief, don Cordova, was flying, ſtruck to the Victory; but as ſome of our ſhips were about to take poſſeſſion of her, five freſh ſhips of the enemy came up and carried her off. After the action, however, ſhe was heard of by the Britiſh fleet as being in tow of a frigate, and ſome of the Britiſh ſhips, we underſtand were detached in queſt of her; ſo that there was ſtill a chance of her being taken.

Commodore (now rear admiral) Nelſon, we underſtand, behaved with moſt unexampled enterpriſe and intrepidity. His pendant was flying on board the Captain of 74 guns—He ordered the commander of that ſhip to lay him on board the Salvado del Mundo. This order was inſtantly obeyed, and the gallant commodore, at the head of the boarders, was the firſt to enter the enemy's ſhip, which he almoſt immediately carried.

The maritime hiſtory of Great Britain, does not exhibit ſo glorious a conqueſt as that which the clear, unaſſuming, and ſimple narrative in the letter from ſir John Jervis announces.

This gallant admiral, with only fifteen ſhips of the line, purſuing, bringing to action and vanquiſhing 27 Spaniſh line of battle ſhips, and capturing four of them!

The following letter of thanks was ſent by ſir John Jervis to the different admirals of his fleet.

"Victory, Lagos Bay, 16th February.

"Sir,

"No language I am poſſeſſed of can convey the high ſenſe I entertain of the flag officers, captains, officers, ſeamen, mariners, and ſoldiers, embarked on board every ſhip of the ſquadron I have the honour to command, preſent at the very vigorous and ſucceſsful attack made upon the fleet of Spain, on the 14th inſtant. The ſignal advantages obtained by his majeſty's arms on that day, is entirely to be attributed to their determined valour and diſcipline; and I deſire you will accept my grateful thanks for your ſervices on that occaſion.

"I have the honour to be, &c."

The ſhips taken by ſir John Jervis will be at a moderate computation, a loſs of more than four hundred thouſand pounds ſterling to Spain. What will the pious Prince of Peace ſay to this?

EDINBURGH, March 7.

We have ſeen a letter from London of laſt Saturday's date, which ſtates, that in conſequence of the great acceſſion of ſtrength lately acquired by oppoſition, an immediate change of miniſtry would take place. It mentions, as part of the new arrangements, the duke of Bedford, firſt lord of the treaſury, Mr. Grey, chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. Fox, ſecretary for the foreign department. We think it proper to mention, that this intelligence comes through a miniſterial channel, our readers will therefore attack to it none of that credit which is due to reſpectable authority.

A letter from a conſiderable manufacturer at Maidſtone, dated 2d curt. juſt handed to us, ſays, "We are all in ſtrange conſternation here, the fear of the French, and the ſtoppage of the banks, are too much at once. They are going to diſtribute paper money, ſo we ſhall have a ſad piece of work on Saturday night. I never felt ſo uncomfortable in my life, and heartily wiſh I was out of buſineſs. In this I ſpeak the general feelings of my fellow citizens."

A gentleman viſiting Glaſgow, writes thence—"Our 1500 men come on very ſlowly here; none enliſt but through neceſſity, or overbearing influence; the people at large ſpurn at the idea of any meaſure which has the appearance of ſupporting a ſyſtem and a ſet of men who have brought ruin upon their country. Even the few men that are conſtrained to enrol, are known to be inimical to the whole of their ſyſtem. If the truth were known, I believe this would be found to be the caſe over the whole country,

American Intelligence.

NEW YORK, [illegible]

Delacroix, in his [illegible] Malmeſbury, ſuggeſted that [illegible] Rhine their boundary, [illegible] the tranquility of Europe. On this ratio we would [illegible] will peace laſt in Europe, [illegible] tend their dominions to the [illegible] Lord Malmeſbury might [illegible] republican "A give us by treaty [illegible] and Weſt Indies, and the [illegible] peace for 200 years at leaſt [illegible] you will let Great Britain [illegible] and all ſhe wants." The [illegible] give us all we want, and [illegible] for the reſt.

The ſailing of the Dutch [illegible] Texel occupies the ſpeculations [illegible] ans. What is their object [illegible] bound to the Cape of Good [illegible] againſt all probability. [illegible] bound for the Weſt Indies. [illegible] a ſquadron with a body of land [illegible] be bound for the Eaſt Indies [illegible] againſt probability, that [illegible] Dutch preſent attempt to recover their [illegible] in the Eaſt. It ſeems more [illegible] this expedition is a part of the [illegible] of keeping Great Britain in [illegible] Some actual attempt to land [illegible] the better to attain the objects of [illegible] which are to augment by all [illegible] the expenditure of the Britiſh [illegible] haſten the ruin of her public [illegible] ſame time, by harraſſing the [illegible] the inhabitants from their occupations [illegible] leſſening the productions of agriculture [illegible] manufactures.

Extract of a letter from Dover, [illegible]

"His majeſty's armed tender [illegible] Captain William Blake of this [illegible] this day brought in a ſhip under [illegible] colours, which the laſt night [illegible] ſingular circumſtances. She [illegible] ſmall veſſel, and had [illegible] been boarded by ſeveral of our [illegible] ing for an American, bound from [illegible] Grace to London for a freight [illegible] Americans on board, but kept [illegible] about after the boats and crews [illegible] Captain Blake obſerving this [illegible] ing in our roads, ſent his boat [illegible] her, and on a minute ſearch diſcovered [illegible] piſtols, and under her ballaſt [illegible] and lifting up ſome falſe boards [illegible] eleven Frenchmen who had [illegible] away. She had failed from [illegible] intention was to make [illegible] ſome better veſſel. This is not a [illegible] mon circumſtance, and our [illegible] ſhould examine all veſſels very [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, April [illegible]

Many diſcordant accounts have [illegible] liſhed, and much miſrepreſentation [illegible] ated with regard to the recall [illegible] Pinckney from the French [illegible] From the beſt information [illegible] us, we think the following ſtate [illegible] may be relied on as ſubſtantially [illegible]

Mr. Pinckney went as miniſter [illegible] to ſuperſede Mr. Monroe. [illegible] the time of his appointment, [illegible] public, through their miniſter [illegible] ed their complaints of the [illegible] United States, and to ſhew their [illegible] inſulting ſilence held by our [illegible] the ſcore of the grievances [illegible] complained of, ordered him to [illegible] functions here.

Mr. Pinckney had ſet ſail, [illegible] out any ſpecial powers relative [illegible] cal ſtate of affairs. It was in [illegible] natural to ſuppoſe, and it was [illegible] that he would not be received. [illegible] in reaſon, to be expected, that [illegible] pended the functions of their [illegible] niſter, they would receive [illegible]

Mr. Pinckney arrived [illegible] French government refuſed to [illegible] him. He deſired to receive [illegible] writing. The French anſwered [illegible] would not diſmiſs him, as they [illegible] received him. He then demanded [illegible] tion as a miniſter; this they [illegible] could not acknowledge him in [illegible] —They told him, that by [illegible] miniſter of police he could [illegible] on as any other foreigner. [illegible] to do, probably with [illegible] impreſſion that his country [illegible] and he was then informed, that [illegible] not conform to the police [illegible] muſt abide by the conſequences. [illegible] Pinckney then of his own accord [illegible] for Amſterdam.

We have not a doubt but [illegible] extraordinary would remove [illegible] and reſtore the wanted harmony [illegible] the ſiſter republics. In ſpite [illegible] forts of the faction among [illegible] country in a war with [illegible] vantage of Britain, and the [illegible] we feel confident that [illegible] be purſued.

...chuylers Soy, recommends it to farmers to adopt the following mode of preserving their young fruit trees, nurseries, &c. as well from the havoc of field mice, as from the injuries occasioned by sheep, swine, &c. rubbing against them namely, in the month of June to take the bark from young chesnut trees and put it round the trees intended to be preserved.—This has been found an effectual preventive.

LAUDABLE CUSTOM.

At Padua, in Italy, they have a stone, called the stone of turpitude: it is placed near the senate house. Hither it is that all spendthrifts, and such as disclaim the payment of their debts, are brought; and they are enforced to sit upon this stone, with their hinder parts bare, that, by this note of public infamy and disgrace, others may be terrified from all such vain expences, or borrowing more than they know they are able to pay. Great pity it is there is not such a stone in all the countries of the world, or at least some other happy invention, whereby it might be provided that there should be fewer followers of such pernicious examples.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

The Knoxville Gazette of the 27th ult. contains a proclamation from Gov. Sevier, dated the 20th, wherein he mentions his having received information, that a number of disorderly persons have lately, in a hostile manner, entered the Cherokee nation; the consequences of which might involve that state, once more, in the horrors of an Indian war, and cause a number of innocent men, women, and children, to fall a sacrifice to the Indians, as a retaliation for such unwarrantable proceedings; he then commands such disorderly persons to desist from acts of hostility against the Cherokee Indians, and forbids the citizens of Tennessee from crossing the Indian boundary; he also earnestly enjoins the Cherokees to keep within their own limits, unless when they obtain proper passports.

It is devoutly to be wished, that this cautionary measure may prevent the horrors and expence ever attendant on an Indian war.

At a Meeting of a number of respectable Inhabitants of the County of Green, on Tuesday the 25th of April, convened at WILLIAM SEATON'S, Esquire, on Muddy Creek,

GENERAL MINOR IN THE CHAIR,

After taking into consideration the alarming situation of affairs, in relation to the French Republic:

Resolved 1. That agreeably to the 20th section of the 9th article of our constitution, "The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for a redress of grievances, or other proper and necessary purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance."

2. *Resolved*, That from the hasty call to Congress by the President, as well as divers recent accounts from Europe, it appears, that the United States and French Republic stand in a very critical situation in respect to each other; and that unless very judicious and amicable measures are pursued by both governments, we have too much reason to fear a rupture will take place between them: One of the consequences of which will be, the accumulation of a NEW DEBT, at a time when the nation is struggling under the weight of the OLD.

3. *Resolved*, That it is our earnest wish to avoid war and its distressing consequences with all nations; but more especially with one, the principles of whose government bear so near a resemblance to ours; and who have but lately became emancipated from the galling chain of oppression.

4. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that at this time it is proper and necessary for the citizens who wish peace, to represent their opinions and feelings to Congress, and pray for a restoration of harmony, and continuation of peace between the United States and the French Republic.

5. *Resolved*, That the proceedings and resolutions of this meeting be communicated to our fellow citizens of the Western Country, through the medium of the Telegraphe and Gazette, for their concurrence; desiring all those who wish well to the cause of republicanism, who desire peace, and who are willing to avoid war with all its attendant horrors, will take similar, or if possible more effectual steps for the prevention of so many evils.

(Signed)
JOHN MINOR, Chairman.
JOHN FLENNIKEN, Sec'y.

NEW ENGLAND ANECDOTE.

AN ORIGINAL.

RICHES may be entailed, and nobility may become hereditary, wit and wisdom can never be made heir looms. There are few names ... peculiar to be among the patriarchs of Massachusetts, than Governor Dudley and Judge Sewall, yet the former had a daughter, who would scarcely keep out of the fire and water, and the latter a son of equal abilities. The prudence of the old gentlemen intermarried these wiseacres. In due time after marriage, Judge Sewall, then sitting at the council board in Boston, received a letter informing him that his daughter in law was delivered of a fine son, he communicated the billet to the Governor who, after perusing it, observed with an arch severity, "Brother Sewall, I am thinking how we shall prevent this grandson of ours from being as great a fool as his father." I believe, retorted Judge Sewall, I believe brother Dudley, we must not let him suck his mother.

From a London Paper.

THE NEW SCHOOL FOR MANNERS.

An EPIGRAM.

Lord Spencer, who rules at the adm'ralty board,
Last summer, on board the king's yacht,
With his friend, my lord Howe, was exchanging a word,
While each on his head kept his hat.

When a tar to his messmate said, "Twig, brother Ned,
"That fresh-water fellow so trim,
"To the amburral talks with his hat on his head,
"Without lifting his paw to the brim!"

"Why what of all that? (says the other, quite cool)
"Such a fight is no wonder to me;
"For how should the lubber learn manners, you fool,
"When you know he was never at sea!"

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

JOHN Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Christian Lisnet, on his warrant dated 3d of September 1785, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.
John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing on the former citation, I therefore appoint the first Monday in December next for a hearing of the said parties, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties, or any others interested or concerned in the above caveat, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,
JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

John Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Francis Lisnet, on his warrant dated the 30th April 1788, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell, hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.
John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing at the time above appointed, I do therefore hereby appoint the first Monday in December next, for a hearing of the said parties, they having at least thirty days notice.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,
JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

My wife Elizabeth Orm, having eloped from my bed and board without any cause whatever, I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, from this date.

JOHN ORM.

May 1, 1797.

A FEW articles of HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE will be exposed at Public Sale on Friday Morning next, at the House of Mr. ERNEST. The Vendue to begin at 9 o'clock.

Pittsburgh, May 6, 1797.

To the Public.

WHEREAS a certain J. Smith has in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 15th ultimo, cautioned the public from purchasing a Triangle Lot No. 338, which, with a number of others, I have advertised for sale on the 8th inst. The subscriber thinks it necessary to inform the public that the judgment for which this Lot has been sold by James Sample, Esq. the present Sheriff, at March Term, 1796, was fully discharged the 5th of June 1794, as will appear by the following state of facts.

		£.		
Adamson & Josiah Tannehill vs John Holker, Wm. Turnbull & Co.	Debt,		12	15 11
	Clerks fees		1	16 1
	Increased			13 6
	Bench			4
	Attorney	1	10	
	Sheriff	3	12	6
	Interest from March 4, 1794 to June 4, 1794 3 months			3 10
		£.	20	15 10

Received, June 5th, 1794, the above sum of twenty pounds fifteen shillings and ten pence from Wm. Turnbull.

(Signed)
SAMUEL EWALT, Sheriff.

The public is left to judge whether the subscriber had not a right to advertise said Lot for sale, he will make no comment on the irregularities of any public officer or officers as he only means to shew that his conduct has been consistent.

WILLIAM TURNBULL.

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1797.

To be Sold by Public

Vendue, at the House of Peter Horbaugh, in Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, on Saturday the 13th inst. at 10 o'clock in the morning,

A number of Old Stills.

May 6, 1797.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court for the county of Fayette, will be sold at Public Vendue at the Borough of Union Town, in the said county, on the 22d day of May next, a quantity of WOODLAND not exceeding fifty acres, situate in Washington township, in the county aforesaid, being part of the tract, and on the north corner, of the land whereon Thomas Kyle lately lived, and whereon his family now live.

By order of the Court,
EPHRAIM DOUGLASS, Clerk.

April 6, 1797.

STRAYED, or rather supposed to be stolen, from the commons of Pittsburgh, on the first of November last, a black Mare Colt, 2 years old, with a small star in her face, and by some malicious person was branded last fall, on the off side, with the letter R, near the root of her tail, not very perceivable. Whoever returns said Colt to the subscriber, or gives information where she may be found, so that he may get her again, shall have Six Dollars Reward and reasonable charges, and if stolen Four Dollars for the Thief, if found, so that he may be prosecuted for the same.

MARK DEART.

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1797.

To be disposed of on

very reasonable Terms, on the Indian side of the Allegheny river, six miles from Pittsburgh, about 150 acres of good Land, 40 of it may be made into meadow; there is a good Log House, and five acres under fence, and two acres in wheat, the land is on Girty's run, about a mile and an half on the right of William's tavern, on the big road. For particular enquire of the Printer.

May 4, 1797.

WHEREAS William Turnbull has advertised a certain triangle lot No. 338, in the town of Pittsburgh, for sale, on Monday the 8th day of May next—this is to forwarn all persons from purchasing said lot, it being my property, having purchased it at sheriff's sale, and received a deed regularly acknowledged in open court.

J. SMITH.

Pittsburgh, April 24, 1797.

THOSE who purchased LOTS opposite Pittsburgh, about the first of August last, are informed that the Patents are ready to be delivered by

P. NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, April 19, 1797.

Notice is hereby give...

that whereas the subscriber contra... with a certain Adam Oury for la... on the north west side of th... Allegh... river, for which I have paid him a c... siderable sum, and gave him my obl... tion for the further sum of one hund... and fifty dollars, dated in Septemb... last, and payable, I think, abo... Christmas last past, part of which ... paid. This is therefore to forwa... all persons from taking an assignme... on said note, as I am determined n... to pay the same unless compelled b... law on account of said Oury's n... fulfilling his contracts with me.

PHILIP GOST.

April 25, 1797.

Came to the plantation...

of the subscriber, on the head waters of Montours Run, on the 31st March last, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, 11 years old, a star and snip, both hind feet white, black mane and tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES BEGGS.

April 21, 1797.

By Yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 28.*

The war Between the French and the Pope was determinated on the 19th February, by the unconditional submission of his holiness to the justice and generosity of the French Republic: we may therefore soon expect accounts of Buonaparte's marching triumphant towards the capital of Austria, unless the Emperor's ministers should at last grow wise enough to prefer an immediate peace to inevitable ruin.—The articles of the peace concluded between the French republic and the Pope, were not communicated by the late London papers; but, by referring to the terms granted on a similar occasion by Buonaparte to the king of Sardinia, it will be easy to predict, that henceforth the secular and spiritual power of his Holiness will be dangerous to none but the enemies of the French Republic. The French will undoubtedly remain in possession of the best province of the Ecclesiastical States, and keep garrisons in the ports of Civita Vecchia and Ancona, during the war.

It is said that the John and Mary, arrived at Boston, from Amsterdam, has brought dispatches from Mr. Pinckney to our Executive.

The general court in North Carolina have required that a badge be worn by free negroes, mulattoes, and persons of mixed blood.

Certain advices from Holland inform, that General Pinckney left Paris on the 5th of February, and proceeded to Amsterdam.

The written order of the directory to General Pinckney, to quit the territories of the French republic was given to him the *next day after* the account was received of Buonaparte's successes in Italy.

On Monday last Francis Billato, a citizen of the United States, was committed to the jail of this city, by the district judge, for a misdemeanor, in entering on board a French privateer, and cruising against the vessels and subjects of nations in amity with the United States; and also for treason in levying war against the United States, by capturing, on the high seas, a vessel or vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States.

Letters received by the Aurora, captain Suter, arrived a few days since from Cadiz, mentions that a number of persons had been thrown into prison at that place for speaking of the late disastrous action.

The British ships of war lying in the Chesapeake, consist of the squadrons under admiral Vandeput and Capt. Murray, the former is in the St. Albans of 64, with the Andromeda, assistance frigates, and Esperance sloop of war, and a store ship; and the latter in the Resolution of 74, with the Thetis, Topaz, Prevoyance frigates, and the Lynx sloop of war.

The Star, a London paper of the 11th of March says—"We have seen a letter from Lisbon, mentioning, that the Santissima Trinidada had sunk, before she could reach a port.

The account from Cadiz of the 26th ... via Boston, of war having been formally declared by the Spaniards, against the Mo... must be without foundation, as Cadiz pa... to the 23th contain no such intelligence.

800
P-801-804 missing

Whereas Mary, wife of the subscriber, has behaved in a very unbecoming and improper manner, and has broken her contract of marriage in every particular, and has left my bed and board without any cause, I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

WILLIAM COUSINS.

Allegheny county, Pitt township,
April 12, 1797.

Town of Salisbury.

THE *subscribers having laid out a* TOWN *on the east side of French Creek, in Allegheny county, above Cussewago, offer the the Lots for sale at moderate prices, without any condition of settlement.*

It is situated on a high level spot on the second bank of the creek, which affords immediately in front of the Town a commodious and secure harbour for boats to land and unload at all seasons—there is a Grist and Saw Mill within half a mile, and several Mills will be erected in its vicinity in the course of the present year.

The Lots contain 60 feet in front, on streets 80 and 66 feet wide, 240 feet in depth, bounded by 20 feet alleys.

There is a public square, and ground appropriated for buildings dedicated to religious and charitable uses.

Purchasers of Town Lots may be accommodated with convenient Out Lots.

The terms of Sale to be made known by applying to James G. Heron, Pittsburgh, and to Samuel Lord on the premises, who have also plans of the Town.

JAMES G. HERON,
SAMUEL LORD.

February 21, 1797.

N. B. All those who have applied for Lots in said Town, are desired to come forward and pay for them on or before the 15th of March next, else they will be sold.

YOUNG MESSENGER.

GOT by the celebrated English Messenger got by Membrino, who covered in '84 at Thirty-five Guineas a Mare; who was got by Sampson; who was the sire of Bay Malton, whose dam was Turf; grand dam by Regulus; the sister of Figurent, and the dam of Leviathan.

May be resorted to during the months of April and May next *only* during the ensuing season, by any number of Mares not exceeding 21, at Four Dollars or Three and Two Bushels of Oats for a Single Leap, and Six Dollars and One Half for the Season, together with a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom.

N. B. No Mare will be received with the hind feet shod. The Horse and Pedigree to be found at the stable of WILLIAM DUNNING, Pittsburgh.

Covering days Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and attendance from eight to nine o'clock in the morning.

February 2, 1797.

THE partnership of Giffin and Morrison being dissolved, the subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. John Shaw, on the east side of St. Andrew's Bridge in Front street, where he carries on as usual the CABINET MAKING business in all its branches. Those who will please to favour him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner, and with the utmost dispatch. He hopes by a steady application to business, and a sincere desire to please to merit the favour of the public.

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1797.

N. B. A generous price will be given for seasoned Cherry and Walnut Boards.—Wanted, as an Apprentice to the above business a smart lad of about 15 or 16 years of age.

Just Opening and for Sale, by

DENNY & BEELEN,

A FRESH and General Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE QUEENSWARE, and GROCERIES, and a few Barrels of JUNIPER BERRIES.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1797.

Matthew M'Eown,

HOSIER.

IS this method of informing the public he has removed to the house formerly Bergus Fergusson, near the Academy, continues to carry on the Stocking business. He has a quantity of Thread, Thread, and Cotton Hose, which wholesale or by the single pair.—wish to favour him with their spend upon punctuality and dispatch

April 5, 1797.

THE ELEGANT HORSE

APPOLLO,

WILL cover mares this season at the subscribers on the road leading from Pittsburgh to M'Farlane's ferry, and at Jacob Figley's on the waters of Mingo creek, week about; he will go the first Monday in April, to Mr. Figley's, and stand till Saturday, and so move each Saturday to the next stand during the season. The price for the season to each Mare is three Dollars and an half and One Bushel of Oats, & double to insure a colt; the Oats to be brought with the Mare. APPOLLO is a beautiful dapled grey, 15 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, he was got by the OLD APPOLLO who was Imported rom GREAT BRITAIN; his Colts do exceed any in this country and his apperance is sufficient to recommend him. It is needless to give a long preamble of his pedigree. Good attendance will be given.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Allegheny County,
March 3, 1797.

Whereas my wife Susannah has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forwarn all persons not to credit her or harbour her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD WILLARD.

Bedford county, March 7, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORE-HOUSE, which I now occupy. The terms of Sale will be made known on application to

WILLIAM EARL.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1797.

The Elegant Horse

Young Patriarch,

WILL cover Mares this season at the stable of Mr. Joseph Irwin, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, the first week in April, and the second week in April at Mr. John Thompson's tavern, on Turtle creek, in Plumb township, and will continue week about at the aforesaid places to the first of July, to be removed every Saturday, at the low rate of Twenty Five Shillings and one bushel of oats for each mare the season, the oats to be brought with the mare at the first coming—Twelve Shillings and Sixpence the single leap, and Fifty Shillings for insuring a colt, the money to be paid on the first day of October. Young Patriarch is a beautiful dark bay with a blazing star and snip, full 16 hands high, 6 years old this spring, fitting for either saddle or geers, he was got by the famous imported horse old Patriarch, his dam was an Esopus mare, he was bred in Cumberland county. Any further description of him would be unnecessary, as his appearance will recommend him to those who are judges. Punctual attendance at the aforesaid places may be depended on.

WILLAIM HUEY.

March 23, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, from Little Beaver creek, last March, an indented servant man named John M'Kan, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 22 or 23 years of age, had on a light coloured fulled linsey coat, and a yellow hunting shirt; he came from Marsh creek settlement in York county, and was bred a miller. He was settled on a tract of land of the subscriber's, and has a wife and two children, twins, about six months old, his wife is a fresh young looking woman with sandy hair; it is suspected that he has taken a good deal of my property with him. He worked at Allen's ferry, on the Allegheny river, for some time, and from there is supposed to have gone across the mountains. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing said servant in the jail of this or any of the adjoining counties, or deliver him to the subscriber on Little Beaver creek, shall receive the above reward together with reasonable charges.

ANDREW JOHNSTON.

Allegheny county, April 10 17

Town Lots.

TO *be Sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 8th of May next, or if not then sold to continue from day to day, till the whole are sold,* THIRTY LOTS *at the Point in Pittsburgh, eight of which begin at Marbury street, bounded on the north side of Penn street to an alley called Garrison alley, each Lot 60 feet front and 105 feet deep, to a new laid out street 30 feet wide, which runs from Marbury street aforesaid along the end of said Lots to Garrison alley, also eleven Lots beginning from Marbury street on the south side of Penn street, each Lot is 60 feet front on Penn street, and 110 feet deep to a new laid out alley of 20 feet, called Brewery alley, running from Marbury stret to Garrison alley aforesaid also eleven Lots on the north side of Liberty street from Marbury street aforesaid, each Lot 60 feet front, and 110 feet deep to the 20 feet alley aforesaid—a small triangular Lot No. 260, bounded by Front, West and Liberty streets;—also a large triangular Lot No. 261, on which is a two story log House with a stone chimney, and rents for twenty five pounds per annum, bounded by Second, Short, and Liberty streets—also a triangular Lot No. 338, with an extensive front on Liberty street, running from said street to Fourth street and the end of the said lots—also Lot No. 391 running 240 feet along Grant street, with a front of 60 feet on Fifth street and Diamond Alley.*

The whole to be sold to the highest bidder as the property of the late company of Turnbull, Mayrnie & Co. One third of the purchase to be paid on the day of sale, and for the remainder considerable time will be allowed. For further particulars apply to STEEL SEMPLE *Esq. with whom a plan of the Point Lots may be also seen.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1797.

To be sold at private sale.

A LARGE *Stone Dwelling House, and the Lot No. 272, on which it is built, now occupied by Col. Nevill, situated in Second street. As few houses in this town are constructed on a better plan for business of every kind. It will suffice to refer to* STEEL SEMPLE, *Esq. for further particulars, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. On paying down one half the purchase money, a considerable credit may be obtained for the remainder, and possession given on the first of June next.*

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1797.

DRAGON,

WILL cover mares at the stable of the subscriber during this season, the price for the season for each mare is three dollars and an half and one bushel of oats, and seven dollars and two bushel of oats for insuring a colt, the oats to be brought with the mare. Dragon is a bright bay with a star and snip, 16 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, and is perfectly calculated for the draft, seven years old, remarkable for foal getting, at his former stands. The money to be paid on or before the first day of October next.

WM. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1797.

N. B. One quarter of a dollar will be taken off the price of mares crossing either of the rivers.

All persons are hereby forwarned from trusting my indented servant man, Henry Clymer, as I am determined not to pay any debts of his contracting after this date, and will prosecute those who may harbour him.

JOHN ARTHIRS.

Pittsburgh, April 24, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in South Huntington township, Westmoreland county, on Saturday the 22d instant, two apprentice boys named Hugh and Matthew Gardner, had on when they went away brown linsey hunting shirts and overalls—one is about 16 years of age, the other 14, they each took a nankeen coat and overals with them; it is supposed they will take the road to Pittsburgh, as their mother lives there Whoever takes up the boys and lodges them in any goal, so that I may get them again, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for either of them, and reasonable charges paid if brought home to me; I forewarn all persons from harbouring them at their peril.

THOMAS GREER.

April 24th, 1767.

To all whom it may concern

THIS is to give public notice that the incorporated society of the Brethren in America, for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, lawfully entitled to, and in possession of two tracts of land in Allegheny county, in the State of Pennsylvania, partly the gift of the Legislature of the said state to the said society, and partly purchased by the same, which duly located and deeds granted for, to wit: One of the said tracts on the east branch of French creek, joining the reserved town land, the other of the said tracts on the north west corner of the state of Pennsylvania running from Lake Erie along the western boundary line over Conneaut creek 1600 chains, and from thence ner of the state eastward, 470 chains.

The deliniations can be seen at the offices, and by the regular surveyors in said county.

Now this is to give warning to every and every adventurer, who by an improvement intends to make a claim to some land in those parts, that they may take especial care, not to settle or improve on any of the said tracts.

JAC. V. VLECK,
Secretary of said Society.

Bethlehem, Dec. 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

James Horner & Co.

A Very neat and accurate Copper plate Plan of the Town of Erie, situate on Lake Erie, at the harbour of the peninsula or bay of Presqu'Isle, taken from actual survey, as laid out agreeably to an act of assembly of the state of Pennsylvania.

The town is in form an oblong on the bay divided into three equal squares or divisions—each square or block is a mile—it is therefore one mile wide and three miles long, the streets intersect each other at right angles, and are some of them 100 the others 60 feet wide,

Exclusive of the lots reserved for public use, it contains 359 town lots, which are all numbered according to the original plan, and will admit of considerable increase by division most of them being 82 feet in width and 185 feet in length.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1797.

For Sale for cash, or

will be exchanged for Iron Ware or Merchandize.

A Valuable Tract of patented Land situate on the Yough river, two miles from the Iron works of John Hosker, Esq. contains 217 acres and allowance of which a large part is first rate level river bottom with upwards of 50 acres improved in contiguity to the above works and the town at the Falls, makes a ready and good market for every article a farmer has to spare. For terms apply to the subscriber at the mouth of Jacob's creek.

FRANCIS BE

Fayette county, 27th March, 17

Tavern-keepers in the county of Allegheny, will take NOTICE

THAT all tavern licenses now in force will expire on the 10th day of May next, and all persons who shall keep tavern after that day to keep tavern without having taken out new licenses, will be liable to indictment at the following court. I therefore hereby give notice to all who shall after that day and before next September court to keep tavern, that they must make petitions for recommendation at the court to be held here on the first Monday in May next.

JAMES BRYSON, Clerk
Court of Quarter Sessions
Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh, 13th April, 1797.

ENTERED with the subscriber, ranger for the county of Allegheny, a stray, a dark bay Horse, 14 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, no brand or marks, trots and paces, and has some saddle galls. The owner is desired to apply to the subscriber on the bank of Chartiers creek, 8 miles from Pittsburgh

April 14, 1797